

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV.

No. 754.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. —And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,
LATE proprietors of the "Traveller's Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"
in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stage passing through Hillsborough stop at their house, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER
Have the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Queenware, Hardware
and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the benefit of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—



NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy
Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH
RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cuban Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Minature Cases,

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and
Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,

Silver Enpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Snuff and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purse,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Chucks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22d. 44—

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

Has located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former residence of Mr. David Yarborough) on the Philanthropic, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.

November 11. 47—8w

MORE THAN 25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS, SELLING AT COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in CHAPEL HILL, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his Entire Stock of GOODS, amounting to more than TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; embracing a great variety and very general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware,
Crockery,

and many other articles.

The whole Stock is mostly of recent purchase, and is rendered reasonable and complete, by his late Fall Supply, which he is now receiving from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring bargains. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: Cash, or good Notes, which will be taken only at discount.

BENTON UTLEY.

Chapel Hill, December 5. 50—6w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at November term of Orange County Court, 1834, as administrators to the estate of SEBURN LYNCH, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, *Adm'r.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, *Adm'r.*

December 2. 50—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Zachariah Herndon deceased at the late Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County; he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Herndon to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENDERSON OWEN, *Adm'r.*

December 5. 50—3w

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be exhibited, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or mental alienation. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERJS.

The Select Circulating Library is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1920 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.

Payment at all times in advance.

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throwing out fresh blossoms. It is more decidedly a constant bearer than any kind of fruit I have seen. Our monthly strawberries are abundant bearers in June, but for the balance of the season their produce is so small as to be scarce worth the trouble of gathering. The raspberry is a constant and abundant bearer, except for two months in the summer, when if the weather be very hot and dry, the produce is less."

Cotton Seed Oil.—We copy the following information from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser:

"We have just seen at the counting room of Messrs. Dobson & Williams, a beautiful specimen of oil manufactured at the Cotton Seed Oil Mill below this city. It is as clear and transparent as the best olive oil, and perfectly free from all sediment. We learn that it burns in lamps, after being refined in the manner this has been, equally well as the best winter strained sperm. An experienced refiner is expected by the first arrival from New York. As soon as he arrives, a supply of this article will be furnished from the establishment above mentioned, and our citizens will have an opportunity of deciding upon its merits. We have heard it mentioned, that the oil is every way equal to linseed for the use of the painter and others who use the latter for mechanical purposes."

JUST REFLECTIONS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Crisis.—One of the most alarming and frequent perils, which experience teaches a free government to fear, is the debasement or perversion of the moral feeling of the people. That feeling is the pillar which sustains the social edifice; whenever it becomes unsound, or is yielding to decay, the whole building is not far from ruin. If you would have men look with indifference on slavery, or that which leads to slavery, and to love their golden chains, you have only to degrade their moral feeling and poison their moral sentiment, and there is nothing more to do. They are slaves already: chained to the galley oar of a sordid and ignoble spirit; crushed beneath the ignominious bondage of unworthy passions. The manly bearing and dignity of freemen are gone: "their eye is on the ground, and their step slow and reluctant, like that of him who obeys a task master."

Is not this peril now impending over us? Has not the moral sentiment of vast bodies of the people undergone a great and melancholy change within the last few years? Is our confidence in public virtue as strong, and our hopes of the long duration of our Union as sure, as they were years ago? Are not the regrets of the good, and the apprehensions of the wise, more deeply felt, and more earnestly expressed than ever, and felt and expressed, too, more in sorrow than in anger, that a great and perplexing change is heaving up from the horizon, like the black cloud, that bears the tornado in its vast and swelling masses? Surely, all this is no secret. The influence to which we have alluded, hangs over us, like the pestiferous exhalation over the Eternal City, threatening at no remote period, to convert it into a city of the dead.

To think as he pleases, to speak as he pleases to act as he pleases, within the limits of the constitution and the law, are the peculiar attributes of a freeman; but what becomes of these attributes when men are compelled by the strong inducements of hope or the equally strong constraint of fear, to think and speak, and act according to the mandates of party? When such a state of things occurs, it is attended by two evils, the debasement of the public sentiment, and the augmentation of the power that is enabled thus to dictate.

Precisely the same effects are uniformly produced, when slander is employed as the instrument of evil. It is but too true that the skirts of no party in our country are free from this pollution; but it assumes an aspect of more than ordinary seriousness when it is tolerated and employed as an efficient engine, for the acquisition and maintenance of power. Men of delicate feeling will be tempted to withdraw from a controversy, where fifth is the argument, and a kennel the conclusion. They will become sick of being the mark for these spouts of ribaldry. They will retire in disgust and sorrow, and endeavor in silence to bear the evils of a false and dangerous policy, without cherishing the hope of remedying them. It is in this way that evils become triumphant, and power accumulates in hands, which all the waters of Damascus could not cleanse, nor the perfumes of Arabia sweeten. It first destroys the moral sentiment of the community, and then rears its gloomy edifice upon the ruins.

We have no room to point out in detail the many circumstances of the same description, leading to the same unhappy end. They have been revealed and are daily revealing themselves in a manner which must have made a deep impression on every mind, not perverted by the frenzied zeal of party. Let those who have any stake in the gallant vessel which bears the fortunes of our country, remember that it is not the hurricane alone, nor the lee shore, by which her destruction may be accomplished; the worm may penetrate her planks of holly

oak, and she may go down in the midst of the ocean, when the winds are still.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

For ourselves, we are half persuaded to advocate the plan which a few evenings since we heard suggested by a fellow citizen, and received with hearty applause by a large party of friends who sat around him.

"Five millions!" said he, "shall this great nation for the paltry consideration of five millions plunge into a war which will cost her twenty times that amount in money, besides the blood of thousands of her favorite sons! Why, my dear friends, one hundred millions are but as dust in the scales when weighed against the life of one American citizen!" Five millions! It is but thirty three cents a man. Let us club it, let us indemnify our merchants out of our own pockets, and show the French people that we have too much humanity, and too much magnanimity to resort to a war on account of the pitiful sum of five millions of dollars."

But to be serious—for what purpose shall we provoke a war with France?

Certainly not to recover from her the amount of her spoliation on our commerce; for in recovering this, our expenditures in blood and treasure would infinitely surpass the amount of our claim.

Not to establish our character for military and naval prowess. Many a hard fought field—many a brilliant naval achievement places us in this respect, on a footing not easily shaken. Not to

show to the world our regard for the principles of justice. This we can better do by remunerating our plundered citizens out of our own treasury, thus expunging the blot from our own escutcheon, and fixing it upon that of the nation which has plundered them. Not to secure to ourselves the respect of other nations, for we have too high a character, to be suspected of submitting to injustice from pusillanimity or cowardice. If the character we have established in former wars, will not serve us this turn, then character is of no value; it gives us no credit, it is not worth fighting for. For what then, we ask again, shall we fight?

Bellefonte Patriot.

From the New York Star.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent in England.

I presume you are quite aware of the state of the markets on this side of the Atlantic. The politics of Europe are coming to an awful crisis; Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are endeavoring, by every possible means, to keep their people in a continual state of vassalage, and it is feared that the citizen King of the French is not unwilling to join in this alliance, and to assist those powers in preventing the free expression of opinion through the medium of the public press. But it seems, the people throughout Europe (excepting the Russians) entertain the unshaken opinion that they ought to have some voice in the government; and the consequence is that an immense standing army is necessary to keep down that spirit of mental insurrection, which is every where breaking out in one or other of the European cities.

It is estimated that there are, at this moment, upwards of 1,250,000 soldiers under arms in Europe. As regards England, there is nothing remarkable, excepting the schism between the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Durham. The latter nobleman has placed himself at the head of the "movement" party, and his sentiments are such that he would make an excellent candidate for senator on your independent republican ticket.

From the feeling abroad, I should not at all be surprised to find the Brougham party turned out, and a more liberal policy adopted by the next cabinet. King William is very well; but the people think that he is not better than Jefferson or Madison, and therefore inquire why they should give him an income of two millions of dollars annually, while your Presidents have only twenty five thousand.

We shall understand these matters practically in time." N. Y. Star.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is now open as far as Harper's Ferry.

Upwards of thirty six thousand tons of merchandise were transported on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, during the year ending the 30th September last.

The receipts from canal and rail road tolls in the state of Pennsylvania for the year ending on the 31st of October last, were 309,789 dollars and 15 cents.

M. M. Noah of the New York Star, nominates our Senator, the Hon. William P. Mangum, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The steam boat Martin Van Buren, on her way from Columbus, in Georgia, to Apalachicola, with 460 bales of cotton, took fire on the night of the 5th ultimo, and was totally consumed.

The last Salem Reporter informs us that a Bear lately made his appearance in the upper part of Stokes county, N. C., and had made great havoc among the swine in his vicinity at the last account.

It appears from an official statement, that there are in New Jersey 11,742 children destitute of education.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, December 29

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make an appropriation for completing the capitol in the city of Raleigh; which being read the second time, was ordered, on motion of Mr. Welborn, to be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Edwards, Wilson, Montgomery of Orange, and Sawyer, with instructions to inquire whether any alteration can be made in the plan of the capitol, which will require a less expenditure of public money to complete it, and what will be the probable cost of the building, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the bill defining and limiting the power of courts in inflicting punishments for contempt, was taken up, and on its third reading, was rejected.

Tuesday, December 30.

The bill to give further time for paying in entry money, passed its last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Hogan, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following bills, which were read the first time and passed: To amend the several acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the free white men of this state, and to prescribe the mode of their qualification—[Changes the mode of taking sheriff's bonds.]—Amendatory of the usury laws—[Exempts persons lending at the rate of more than 6 per cent, from forfeiture or penalty, and entitles them to recover the principal, with 6 per cent interest.] Supplemental to the several acts giving the Superior Courts exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce—[Prescribes cases in which Courts shall grant divorces.]

Mr. Lockhart, from the committee on finance, reported a bill in addition and supplemental to an act, passed in the year 1832, to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and to defray the contingent charges of government; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

[It provides that a tax be levied of 25 cents on each wheel carriage of pleasure, or for transporting persons; of 4 dollars on each practising lawyer, physician and itinerant dentist; and of 10 per cent. on the estates of persons dying without lineal descendants.]

Wednesday, December 31.

Mr. Hawkins, from the select committee on the expenditure of the capitol, to whom was referred the bill to make an appropriation for completing the capitol in the city of Raleigh, reported the bill without amendment, and recommended its passage.—[It appropriates the sum of \$75,000.] After ineffectual motions to amend and to lay the bill on the table, it passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. On the second reading, the ayes and noes were taken, as follows—

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Beard, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flowers, Harrison, Hawkins, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, M'Queen, McWilliams, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Moye of Greene, Phelps, Sawyer, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Wilson, Whitaker, Wyche—34.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Beard, Brittain, Caldwell, Dobson, Durban, Edmonston, Farley, Flynt, Gavin, Hogan, Holmes, Howell, Kendall, Little, Lowry, M'Cormick, McWilliams, Marin, Mast, Parke, Sherrard, Staley, Shipp, Welborne, Whitehurst—25.

The following engrossed bills from the other house, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled: To quiet the tides to certain lands in this state; to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank; and to authorize the County Courts of Burke and Yancey, to appoint commissioners for laying off roads.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Edmonston, to authorise a subscription on the part of the state to the capital stock of the Oconaluftee Turnpike Company. By Mr. Beard, to incorporate the Pioneer Mills Gold Mining Company, in the county of Cabarrus. These bills were read the first time.

Thursday, January 1.

The following bills were read and rejected: The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—33 to 23; the bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the free white men of the state, &c.

Friday, January 2.

Mr. Beard, from the joint select committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were read three times, unanimously passed, and ordered to be engrossed:

Resolved, That the forcible detention, by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens, thrown upon that island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rights

of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina will not recognize any distinction in principle between property in persons (as known to the Constitution of the United States) and property in things.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the federal compact, and doubt not that the general government, as the common agent of the states, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the executive of each of the states, and to the senators and representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Moye of Pitt, the Senate agreed to reconsider the vote on the rejection of the bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the act of 1833.

The engrossed resolution, from the other house, declaring the office of Attorney General vacant, was laid upon the table.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state. Whereupon the said bill was read the second time and amended on the motions of Messrs. Edwards, and Mebane. Mr. Arrington then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which was negatived—33 to 28. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative—31 to 30.

Saturday, January 3.

The bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 6th judicial circuits, and to attach the county of Surry to the 4th circuit, was read the second time and rejected.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of the State, was again rejected—39 to 20.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Orange.

Resolved, That the joint select committee appointed to inquire into the causes that led to the dismissal of William S. Drummond, as superintendent of the capitol, be instructed to inquire into the amount of the monthly expenditures for superintending the work, and monthly progress of the work, previous to, and since the dismissal of Mr. Drummond.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state. A great number of amendments were proposed, and a very animated discussion arose on their respective merits. Finally, about 6 o'clock in the evening, the bill passed its third reading—31 to 30, and was sent back to the House of Commons for their concurrence in the amendments. The ayes and nays were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Beard, Brittain, Burns, Caldwell, Carson, Dobson, Dowd, Durban, Edmonston, Fairley, Flynt, Hogan, Kendall, Kerr, Little, Lockhart, Lowry, M'Cormick, M'Leary, M'Queen, Martin, Mast, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, M'Millan, M'Williams, M'Pherson, Norcum, Osby, Perkins, Powell, Sloan, Smallwood, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, Welch, Williams of Green, Williams of Richmond—68.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Barber, Battle, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Candler, Carter, Cotton, Daniel, Davis, Frink, Graham, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamrick, Harrison, Hartley, Haywood, Henry, Hill, Houlder, Hutchesson, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kittrell, Latham, Marsteller, M'Racken, Oudaw, Perry, Poindexter, Potts, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Slade, G. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Willey, Jacob Williams, Williamson, Wither, Zigler—53.

Wednesday, December 31.

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication from Romulus M. Saunders, esq.

Raleigh, December 31st, 1834.

Sir:—When I accepted from the President the appointment of commissioner, under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention between France and the United States, I had no thought I was thereby violating the constitution, or any law of the state. But as the House of Commons, by its vote of yesterday, **Resolved**, that the office of Attorney General, which I have had the honor to fill, is vacant in consequence of my acceptance of the said commission, I feel impelled, by a sense of propriety and self respect, thus promptly to signify my acquiescence in that determination. This I feel at liberty the more readily to do, as neither the preamble or resolutions adopted by the house, or any thing urged in their discussion, ascribe to me any moral offence, or any dereliction of duty in the discharge of the business of the office. Whatever, therefore, may be my own views in regard to this matter, I am compelled to recognize this as the legitimate expression of the opinion of a majority of the most numerous branch of the legislature; and as such, I am unwilling to trouble the Senate with any action upon the subject. To avoid any future difficulty, or embarrassment, I hereby tender this as my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the state.

I have the honor to be,
With due respect,
Your obt. serv't.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. W. M. J. ALEXANDER,

Speaker of the House of Common

The bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state, was read the third time and passed—66 to

and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Ayes—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Allison, Barringer, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, Brandon, Braswell, Brown, Brummett, Candler, Clement, Cotton, Craigie, Devlin, Dockry, Dudley, Fleming, Foulke, Gorrell, Graham, J. W. Gunn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamric, Hawkins, Harris, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Hutcheson, Irion, Jordan, King, Kittell, Latham, Little, Lindsay, Locke, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, McNeil, Norcum, Ousby, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Jacob Williams, Williams of Richmond, Witcher, Ziglar—66.

Nays—Messrs. Albritton, G. H. Alexander, Baker, Battle, Blatchford, Boddie, Bragg, Bray, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Clark, Coor, Crump, Daniel, Davenport, Fitz Randolph, Foreman, Fort, Frink, Harper, Harrison, Houlder, Howard, R. Jones, W. Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Long, Lyon, Maclin, Marsteller, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, McLeese, McLean, McPherson, McRacken, Outlaw, Perry, Potts, Powell, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Slade, Sloan, Smallwood, S. Smith, Swanner, Swindell, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Watson, Welch, Willey, Williams of Green, Williamson—52.

Thursday, January 1.

Mr. Smallwood, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill which had its first reading, authorizing the Governor to subscribe, on behalf of the state, for one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail-Road. The report and bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill concerning divorces, which was read the first time. Mr. Dudley, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution of enquiry into the conduct of Robert Potter, reported the facts of the case, whereupon Mr. Harris submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert Potter, a member of this house from the county of Granville, be and he is hereby expelled from his seat.

Considerable discussion ensued, and the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Haywood, until to-morrow.

The resolution authorizing the purchase of a number of copies of McRae's Map of the state, was rejected on its second reading.

M. McLean submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The laws of this state regulating the retail of spirituous liquors, are legalizing a nuisance in society, of the most odious and destructive nature; and instead of raising a revenue, as is presumed, are, in fact, indirectly decreasing the revenue, and the means to raise revenue, by destroying the property, morals and lives of a portion of our citizens, and therefore should not be imposed upon our community, in their present enlightened and moral condition. Therefore

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all said laws, so as to leave the subject to be regulated entirely by the sound moral sense of the people.

Friday, January 2.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Harris, for the expulsion of Robert Potter. Mr. Swanner moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived—65 to 50. Some discussion ensued, and the resolution was ultimately passed—62 to 52.

The bill to construct a central rail road from Beaufort to the turnpike line, was read, and on Mr. Barringer's motion laid on the table until the 3d. Monday in November next, by a vote of 101 to 16.

Saturday, January 3.

The resolutions from the Senate in relation to the outrage at Nassau, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. Gorrell presented a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ engineers to survey a rail road from Beaufort to the western limits of the state; which was read the first time.

The bill to incorporate the Bible Society of North Carolina was read the second time. Mr. G. H. Alexander moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived—54 to 45.

Considerable discussion took place on the resolutions submitted some days ago by Mr. Henderson, in relation to the public lands, but the subject was not disposed of, when an adjournment was moved and carried.

We were yesterday shown two One Dollar Bills, intended to represent in their general appearance, bills of that denomination on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, but read Bank of the State of North Carolina. They are filled up in a manner calculated to carry out the deception—the place of payment in one being made Clarendon, and the other Chartotum; as nearly resembling Charleston, as possible. The signatures are fictitious. Among a number of other bills these might be passed off without detection, if not particularly noticed. The paper is of a different color from the genuine, and the engraving is quite

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 9.

* * * We have been requested to inform you that Mr. Stetson will give a public introductory lecture on the subject of SHORT HAND WRITING, in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening (12th instant,) commencing at half past six o'clock. The friends of science are invited to attend.

Our readers generally will be gratified to learn that the great question which has so long agitated the state has at length been settled—the Convention bill has become a law. All the amendments made in the Senate were concurred in by the House of Commons on Monday. An election for delegates to the Convention is to be held in April next. We shall publish the act entire as soon as we receive a copy; at present we give the following synopsis of its provisions from the Raleigh Star:

The Convention to meet in Raleigh on the second Thursday in June next; and to consist of two delegates from each county, who are to take an oath to execute, and not transcend the duties prescribed in the act; which provides that the representation in the General Assembly shall be so apportioned that the Senate will be composed of not less than 34, nor more than 50 members, to be chosen by districts, according to the public taxes paid into the treasury. The House of Commons will be composed of not less than 90, nor more than 120; one member to be chosen from each county, and the residue to be distributed according to the federal population. It is left discretionary with the Convention to retain, lessen or abolish the borough representation. It is also left discretionary with the Convention—1. To give the election of governor to the people. 2. To point out some mode of preventing more effectively officers of the state government from accepting office under the federal government. 3. To alter the mode of appointing justices of the peace and militia officers. 4. To strike out the 32d section of the old constitution. 5. To provide some way for future amendments to the constitution.

An additional appropriation of 75,000 dollars has been made for the completion of the capitol at Raleigh.

Duncan Cameron and William S. Mhoon, esqrs. have resigned as commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the capitol.

John R. J. Daniel of Halifax, has been elected Attorney General, vice General Saunders, resigned. The votes were, for Daniel 103, Gov. Iredell 63, blank and scattering 19.

On Friday last, Robert Potter, a member of the House of Commons from Granville, was expelled from that body by a vote of 62 to 52. The cause of his expulsion was, that having lost a considerable sum at cards, he snatched the money laying on the table between the parties, and forcibly kept possession of it by the display of weapons to intimidate his adversary. In vindication of his conduct, he contended that he had been cheated by his opponent. *Ral. Star.*

On the 31st ultimo, an oration on the life and character of Lafayette was pronounced by John Quincy Adams in the presence of both houses of Congress, by appointment of that body. A joint resolution was afterwards adopted by both houses, expressing the thanks of Congress to Mr. Adams, and requesting of him a copy of the oration for publication.

In the late intelligence from England it is stated that sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market had been made at an advance of 4d to 4d per pound; in consequence of which intelligence, the Fayetteville Observer says the price of Cotton in that town rose from one to two cents. A lot of 100 bales was sold at auction on the first inst. at 15.62.

Resolutions inviting the Hon. Gabriel Moore to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, have passed both houses of the Legislature of Alabama—the House of Representatives by a vote of 57 to 26, and the Senate by a vote of 19 to 9.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature to instruct their senators and request their representatives in Congress, to advocate the passage of a law by Congress authorizing reprisals upon French property, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States. It appears, therefore, that the Legislature of Alabama is determined not to do things by halves.

The Legislature of Georgia have passed the resolutions instructing their Senators in the Congress of the United States, to vote for expunging the resolution of censure on the course of the Administration in relation to the Deposits. The vote stood in the Senate, ayes 51, nays 34; and in the House, ayes 106, nays 47.

An extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi has been called by the Go-

vernour. The principal object appears to be to elect a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Poindexter, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

An old fashioned snow storm has occurred at the north. In Washington City it was twenty inches deep.

The statement published in the Rhode Island Republican, that the Rev. E. K. Avery had made a full confession of the murder of Sarah Mariah Cornell, has since been contradicted by that print.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, has been sometime engaged on a history of the Episcopal Church in America. The first volume is nearly ready for the press, and will embrace the history of the church in Virginia.

Letter to the Editor, from his Friend at Raleigh.

Raleigh, January 6.

DEAR SIR:—On this morning, the amendments made in the Senate to the bill from the House of Commons for the call of a Convention, were all concurred in, and the bill has now become a law. I will hand you a copy of it as soon as it is printed, which I hope you will publish in your useful paper. It has been a hard fought battle, and has cost its friends here great labor and much anxiety, and the state much money; but the victory is ours. We have not got all we were entitled to, but our government is a matter of compromise, and in this compromise we have nearly thrown off the miserable and unjust system of borough and county representation—a system which, in the formation of our government, was adopted from the institutions of the mother country. There, a borough of certain defined limits of territory, without regard to population, or taxation, was entitled to elect a member to parliament; so here, our counties, without regard to population or taxation, were entitled to equal representation. Over this unjust and unfair system we have triumphed. After our government shall be organized under the new or amended constitution, we shall be represented in the Senate upon taxation, and in the Commons upon federal numbers, or federal population. The Senate will consist of not less than 34, nor more than 50; and the Commons of not less than 90, nor more than 120 members. The Convention is confined within these ranges; and should the highest number be adopted for the Senate, which is 50 members, the following counties will each be entitled to one senator, viz., Orange, Bertie, Craven, Caswell, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Guilford, Granville, Halifax, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Northampton, New Hanover, Rowan, Rutherford, Wake and Warren. The excess of taxation of any one county may be added to any adjoining county, and if it shall make up her deficit she will then be entitled to a senator. Where the counties pay a small tax, two or more must be added together to make a district. No county is to be divided in making a district. The amount of taxes that will entitle a county or district to a senator will be 1407 dollars. I have examined this matter well, and I find that Orange (for I never forget my own county nor my neighbor,) will have a senator, and a surplus of taxation for her neighbour of 961 dollars. Randolph has a deficit of 521, Chatham a deficit of 60, and Person a deficit of 433. So I find that the surplus of Orange will, within 53 dollars, make up the deficit of her neighbors Person, Chatham and Randolph. Thus by the assistance of Orange county alone, all the adjoining counties will be entitled to a senator. Granville also has a large surplus for some of her neighbors. It will require three counties in some instances in the east to make up a district entitled to a senator.

It was moved that this meeting do now adjourn, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeers.

This meeting was adjourned to the next anniversary in December, 1835.

M. OSBORNE, Pres't pro tem.
J. BROWNE, Secretary.

discretion; but the organization of the two Houses of Assembly is made impulsive by the bill, and is not at their discretion. Yours, &c.

Raleigh, December 25.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the N. Carolina State Temperance Society.

Agreeably to previous notice, the anniversary meeting of the State Temperance Society was held in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church in this city, on Thursday evening at 3 o'clock, P. M. The president of the society being absent, on motion, the Rev. Mr. Osborne was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Brown was appointed recording secretary. The society was then constituted with prayer by the president.

After reading the constitution of the State Temperance Society, and attending to local business, a very interesting communication was read from the Hertford County Temperance Society, embracing its constitution and first report.—A desire being expressed to become auxiliary to the State Temperance Society, it was resolved that the Hertford County Temperance Society be received as an auxiliary to the North Carolina State temperance Society.

On motion, the society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; when the following persons were elected, viz:

Gen. B. J. Montgomery, *President.*
Mr. L. B. Johnson, *Secretary.*

Mr. John Priorose, *Treasurer.*

Managers—Rev. Dr. M. McPheeers, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, B. S. King, H. D. Turner, Charles Dewey, Wm. A. Shaw, Thos. L. West, W. A. Williams, Wm. Hill, D. Dupre, Wm. Peck, Mark Williams, Rev. T. P. Hunt, Jas. Owen, David Anderson, Rev. J. W. Douglass, Rev. S. Colton, E. J. Hale, D. A. Davis, J. H. Pearce, J. J. Briggs, Rev. John Giles, Rev. D. Lacy, Dr. James Webb, Rev. Samuel J. Price, W. J. Bingham, F. Nash, Rev. N. H. Harding, A. W. Venable, S. R. Sneed, T. B. Littlejohn, John Bullock, Meriwether Lewis, James Phillips, James Osborne, Rev. Wm. Hooper, Rev. E. Mitchell, Dr. Baskerville, John Beard, Dr. Long, Dr. Horne, Jordan Whaley, Rev. J. Armstrong, James Scott, E. A. Tharpe.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McPheeers,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the names of the officers for the ensuing year, be sent to the publishers of Newspapers in our city, and that they be requested to publish them in their respective papers; and that editors throughout our state friendly to the cause, be also requested to publish them in their respective papers.

It was moved that this meeting do now adjourn, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeers.

This meeting was adjourned to the next anniversary in December, 1835.

M. OSBORNE, Pres't pro tem.

J. BROWNE, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at New York advices are received from England to the 24th November. The news is important.

The dissolution of the British Ministry was announced by a previous arrival. But no one anticipated a tory administration to succeed it. Yet such is the result. This event being wholly unexpected, has produced a strong sensation throughout the kingdom, and given rise to various public demonstrations. Violence however was not expected.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of November to the 18th of December.

A new French Ministry has been formed, with the Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head, and embracing most of the members of the Cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that, on the news of the formation of the Bassano Ministry reaching Talleyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as ambassador to the court of London.

There is no news of importance from Spain or Portugal.

New English Ministry.

The London Spectator says—On Monday the King came to St. James' Palace, and received the formal resignations of his late servants: the Duke of Wellington was sworn in as secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departments of the state, with the assistance of the under secretaries, until different arrangements are entered into. The Duke is, therefore, *pro tempore*, first lord of the treasury, secretary of the home, foreign and colonial departments, first lord of the admiralty, president of the board of control, secretary at war, and first commissioner of the woods and forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other, we presume, that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns.

The choice of any office in the government, including the premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible minister of the Empire. This state of things is we believe, unprecedented.

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From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play—
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way:
Eight merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we;
Nor pause to gaze where snow-drifts lie,
Or sunbeams gild the tree.
With dancing feet we leap along
Where wither'd bows are strown;
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In youth's enchanted spring—
When Hope (who wearies at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles on our cheek
As blows the winter breeze;
While, gazing towards the cold grey sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all past by,
And the young spring come again.
We stand among the fallen leaves
In manhood's haughty prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love "the olden time;"
And as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year hath pass'd
Since 'neath those cold and faded trees
Our footsteps wandered last;
And old companions—now perchance
Estranged, forgot or dead—
Come round us, as those autumn leaves
Are crush'd beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In our autumn day—
And, tottering on with feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way.

We look not back—too long ago

Bath all we loved been lost;

Nor forward—for we may not live

To see our new hope cross'd;

But on we go—the sun's faint beam

A feeble warmth imparts—

Childhood without its joy returns—

The present fills our hearts!

From the New England Galaxy.

THE PARTNERS—OR ABOVE
AND BELOW.

A TALE OF COMMON LIFE.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

NEW STORE. Smith & Brown respectfully inform the public of Cedarville and vicinity, and their friends generally, that they have taken the Store on Main-street, a few doors from the Meeting-house, where they have on hand and for sale, every description of goods, at prices as low as at any other place, either city or country."

The above, with the usual abundant sprinkling of *Italics*, capitals and full-faced type, was the only new advertisement in the columns of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser, on the morning of the 29th of May, 18—. "Who is Smith & Brown?" inquired the old ladies of the village, as their eyes wandered from the record of the deaths to the advertisement below;—and "Who is Smith & Brown?" echoed the young ladies, who, after studying the *Hymenial record*, also glanced at the advertisement. Methinks the reader is inquiring too, "Who the d—n are the Smith & Brown introduced by you so abruptly?" Patience, sir, if sir you be, (if madame, it is of no use to preach patience,) patience, and you will in proper time become acquainted with the PARTNERS.

Smith & Brown had decided to connect themselves in business, and astonish the natives of some country town, with a store a touch above any thing of the kind out of the limits of the metropolis. Cedarville happened to be the place pitched upon, and so rapidly was their migration effected and the business of "opening" performed, that until they were ready for customers, not more than half the women within ten miles of their store knew that such a thing was in contemplation. The Cedarville Universal Advertiser had the merit for once of containing something of which the universe was not previously advised; and the gossips of Cedarville became nearly distracted that such march had been stolen upon them. They therefore readily fell in with Old Pimento at the old stand, that the new store sprout ed up like a mushroom in a night, and would be making a fail before they knew it." Commerce business without making six months preparatory talk! the thing was preposterous and unprecedented. But they succeeded, nevertheless. The young women had become tired of shop-worn commodities, especially when sold by a crusty old Bequidet, and the temptation of new goods, and the new face of two young bachelors was irresistible. All the influence of the Editor of the Universal Advertiser was on the side of the new store, for the trader at the old one never could be persuaded that in a town where there was but one store, there was any need of advertising—and even now that there were two, he would

not enter into an advertising battle with the new comers, whose advertisements added some ten dollars to the annual income of the Advertiser; no inconsiderable item, by the way, in the receipts of a country editor. For this sum they were allowed a square, which, in the country, means a page of the paper.

Awful was the schism created in Cedarville by the "New Store." Old Mr. Pimento stopped his paper, because "he liked an independent press," and the Advertiser had had the impudence to publish Smith & Brown's advertisements, to his manifest injury. Such is the general idea of newspaper independence—subscribers like to see the editor untrammeled, and therefore relieve him of the embracement of their names, upon less grievous causes than that which induced Mr. Pimento to discontinue the Cedarville Universal Advertiser. The old ladies sided with Mr. Pimento, and the young ones belonged to the other faction, and the men stood neutral, or moved as driven by wife, daughter, or wife intended. Such was the posture of affairs in the town of Cedarville, the parties alternately going up and down, as Old Pimento sold the best molasses, or Smith & Brown the best bargains, when affairs began to come upon the carpet more directly interesting to Smith & Brown, and therefore to the readers of our veritable history. The star of the young man had been for some days on the ascendant, and after a good day's work, both partners waited in the store, as if each had something to tell the other with which it would not answer to trust any walls but their own.

Each made awkward work of his communication, but we, like a sensible historian, shall avoid recording their stammering preface, and state that each had come to the conclusion that when it was said that "it is not good for man to be alone"—partnerships in business were not the only associations deemed necessary by the apostle. Though Satan is ever fond of rebuking sin—yet neither party could condemn the other for the intended sin: of matrimony in the abstract; but each thought his disapprobation of the other.

"Humph!" said Smith to himself, "Brown is determined then to throw himself away upon that low-bred dowdy! She is as poor as she is avaricious!" "Well," said Brown, as he shrugged one shoulder, "Smith may yoke himself to purse-pride and expectations, if he will. It's no business of mine." And so they parted for the night.

MARRIED.—In B—, by the Rev. Mr. Thunepushion, Mr. John Smith, of Cedarville, senior partner in the firm of Smith & Brown, to Miss Ann Matilda, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Ingot, of B—.

In C—, Mr. David Brown, of Cedarville, junior partner in the firm of Smith & Brown, to Miss Mary Todd.

Another feather floated in the cap of the editor of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser—for the above interesting item of intelligence beamed first upon Cedarville through its columns, so silently had every thing been conducted. In dilating upon the square inch of cake which accompanied the manuscript notice, he gave birth to the only original editorial which had appeared in his columns since, six weeks before, Mr. Black's boy had supplied a "Narrow Escape" by cutting his finger with a case knife. The effect of the announcement upon the inhabitants of Cedarville was the breaking up in a great measure of the party divisions. The old ladies were indignant that this news burst upon the community without giving them even a nibble of it in advance of the general promulgation; the unengaged young ladies, each of whom had secretly, and in her own mind, appropriated one of the firm to herself, began to have a manifest leaning to the Pimento party; and the married and engaged young ladies, who stuck to the firm in hopes of "invites" to their parties, were in the minority. Things began to look squally, when, as is often the case in emergencies, a something was found to stem the current, and save the falling fortunes of the house of Smith & Brown. Faster than the slow heels of the carrier boy circulated the Cedarville Universal Advertiser about the village, the intelligence flew orally, that Smith & Brown were giving a treat. This at once formed a new accession to the New Store party, as every man in a New England village in 18—, would drink where liquor ran without money and without price, and every boy would be on hand to eat the sugar from the bottom of the tumblers, and suck the toddy sticks, and long to be men—that being as near to drinking as boys were permitted to go—their elders sagely backing their own examples by warning boys not to drink spirit. (They manage these things better no-a-days.) The Editor gained great credit for an *impromptu* toast, concocted during all the night before, in which he hoped the house of Smith & Brown would fare none the worse for having taken sleeping partners." Old Pimento, who had found his way into the store for the first time, went home growling that they would spoil the trade if they did not reduce their spirit more. Upon reaching his own store, he put another gallon of alcohol into each of his bar casks of water and alcohol, swept a peak of flies from out of his shop windows, and blew some of the dust off his shelves.

"Will they give a party, I wonder?"

Here the Cedarville Universal Advertiser could not forestall the women, who are the exclusive venders of this sort of news; and the women soon got hold of circumstantial evidence that at Smith's house something was in embryo. He had sent and bought eight quarts of milk of one neighbor, and his "help" had borrowed another's "hearts and rounds." Shall I get an invite?" was the next question—but the worthy folks were kept but a little while in suspense. The shop-boy of Smith & Brown soon left printed "invites" at every house in the village, not even excepting those of the Pimentoites and that of old Pimento himself. Business like, these invitations were issued in the name of the firm.

It was all over. Old Pimento, who had lingered the last of the guests, as if determined to do his full share in eating out the substance of the young men, had at last taken his hat. Mr. and Mrs. Smith sat alone.

"My dear," said the lady, "I do not see why you would invite all that *canaille* to our house."

"Policy, Matilda. I wish to become popular with the Cedarville people."

"Well, Mr. Smith. I don't like to be bored to death. I hope you have not so soon forgot my feelings and my standing in society. My father, Mr. Ingot, was never so anxious to please the rabble."

"Mrs. Smith, I hope you have not so far forgot my interest as to stand in the way of my business. The distant jingle of your father's gold will not support us."

Mrs. Ann Matilda Smith sobbed hysterically.

"David," said Mrs. Brown to her husband, as they walked home, "I am afraid I have done you no credit to night. You know I always told you I was unused to society."

"Why Mary, I thought to night you succeeded to admiration with the villagers; mothers and daughters."

"Oh yes, and I have a great many pressing invitations to visit them. But I am dreadfully afraid of Mrs. Smith. She came and sat by me to-night, and said something about the 'Great Unknown.' I didn't make any answer, and then she said that Waverley alone is enough to set him up. What did she mean, David? Is there to be another store in the village? I'm sure I'm sorry if there is. I told her I did not know Mr. Waverley.

Brown gently explained her mistake to her. It was a bitter evening in conclusion, for both partners—one had to drive away his wife's hysterics with volatile salts and promises of indulgence—the other to console an intelligent though uncultivated mind, for the lack of that information which one evening had convinced her was all-essential to her creditable appearance.

On the morrow Mrs. Ann Matilda Smith went back to the house of her father to recover, as she said, from the effects of an excessive infliction of rusticity. She was not missed, except by her husband—for truth to tell, she did not win many hearts at the party. Weeks passed, and the simple Mary Brown grew daily in the good graces of the dwellers in Cedarville. The parson's wife thought it a pity she had been neglected, but deemed her an intelligent woman nevertheless. Some others might make the same remark—but all loved her; and through her popularity, added to pre-existing causes, the tide set sadly against the store of old Mr. Pimento. At the end of a few weeks Mrs. Smith returned.

"My dear, I have brought you a present."

"You have brought yourself, Matilda, for which I thank you before opening this package, lest you should accuse me of selfishness in thanking you afterward." The direction was in the counting-house hand of Mr. Ingots. Smith broke the seal, and found instruments possessing him of a large landed property, and a check for several thousands. "Matilda, after the unthinking remark I made a few weeks since, I cannot accept of this."

"Mr. Smith!—Mr. Smith!"

There was something hysterical in her tone, and Smith hastily interrupted, "Allow me at least to secure this to you, I—"

"No! no! take it as I offer it, or—"

Poor Smith! he plied his wife alternately with volatile and sugared words,—the latter of the remedies brought her to, because they import an acceptance of his father's gift. It is said of his Satanic majesty and the wight who accepts his avors, that the latter becomes bound to him. I do not intend to compare Mrs. Smith to the devil, but her present was the purchase money of the—the—inexpressibles. Smith was sold to her from that day.

* * * * *

* These people pay a great deal of attention to your partner's wife, Mr. Smith."

"They would pay you the same, my dear, if you would accept it."

"But I shall not. Who can endure to drink yopon tea out of earthen cups—and hear disquisitions upon sage cheese, stocking yarn, the price of eggs, and the raising of poultry? I cannot, Mr. Smith."

"Mrs. Brown does."

"Mrs. Brown! It is her element—the hateful ignorant creature. I desire you will not ask her or her husband to the house again."

"He is my partner, my dear."

"Your partner! I don't see why you

need such a partner. You don't want his capital certainly."

"His capital is experience. He owns nothing but receives a share of the profits for his services."

"Indeed! Well, I'm sure you can hire a good clerk cheaper, and not be obliged to court him nor his ignorant wife. I wish you would dissolve, Mr. Smith. I don't like the idea of finding Brown capital to trade upon."

Poor Smith!

* * * * *

DISSOLUTION.—The connexion in business heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & Brown is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

MUTUAL.—Yes, that's the word where a strong man kicks a weaker out of doors, and the above is a literal transcript from the Cedarville Universal Advertiser.

One of the sleeping partners had upset the house, thus making our editorial friend's toast as *mal-a-propos* as were his editorials. Mr. Brown and his poor ignorant wife made their round of calls—stepped into the stage, with light hearts and a purse which honest gains had pretty well ballasted, and bid adieu to Cedarville. Nothing worthy of note occurred at their departure, except that the Editor of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser stopped the stage before his door to ask Brown if he might not send him the paper—to which he said Brown maliciously answered, that he would pay him the price of it if he would keep it away. Mr. Editor, as a guardian of the public morals, was not profanely inclined, but he could not on this occasion help giving his opinion that Brown "was a d—d uncivil fellow, and as illiterate as his wife." Every body in the village regretted their departure, except Mrs. Smith, Mr. Editor, and old Pimento. The latter had reason to be pleased, for Brown's withdrawal would, he knew, essentially weaken the New Store faction.

The tide soon turned into its old channel, and old Pimento saw all the old faces back to his counter, except perhaps a few, whose wives trimmed their bouquets like Mrs. Smith, and esteemed it an honor to get a nod from her.

In proportion as business lessened, she, thinking the portion she brought inexhaustible, doubled her expenses. She figured in the streets of Cedarville in dresses which would have attracted notice for their expensive quality in Washington street or Broadway. Clouds of the same

connections, and the family connections on Smith to rusticate, devouring his substance like a swarm of locusts. And every carriage that rolled to his door, rolled away the custom of some villager who preferred purchasing sugar of old Pimento to being hurriedly served by now exclusive and genteel Mr. Smith.

* * * * *

As old Pimento was spelling out the Cedarville Universal Advertiser, (for, since the Editor had returned to his allegiance, he had again subscribed,) he chuckled over the following notice: "All persons indebted to John Smith, are notified that his books and accounts are assigned to Cresus Ingots, to whom immediate payment must be made. Creditors may become parties by signing the assignment."

"Holloa, neighbor," shouted he to a passer-by who had been one of the New Store party, "why can't you tell me how Smith & Wife sell London prints?" "Smith & Wife's Store" had become the cant term.

* * * * *

Years had passed. Two persons accidentally met on "change." There was a look of uncertain recognition.

"Brown!"

"Smith!"

A hearty shaking of hands followed.

"How is your lady, Brown?"

"Well. She has become acquainted with Mr. Waverley."

"And mine has forgotten her hysteric."

The four met at the city residence of Mr. Brown, who had by industry become possessed of a decent property. Smith, also, taught wisdom by his verses, had retrieved his pecuniary affairs. The husbands came from the library together. "Ladies," said Smith, "we have entered again into copartnership. Matilda, do you think you can invite that hateful Mrs. Brown to my house?"

"Mary," said Brown, "are you afraid of Mrs. Smith now?"

It is necessary to say that explanations had taken place. Mrs. Smith was not naturally proud, nor was Mrs. Brown ever *dowdy*, though once ignorant. Both were placed by marriage in situations for which they were unfit, and each had learned to adapt herself to her situation.

Mrs. Smith had learned the thrift and pleasant manners of Mary Brown, and if the latter did not acquire all the shining accomplishments of Mrs. Smith, she at least became deeply read enough to constitute her an agreeable companion for her husband, and to place her above the danger of appearing to ridiculous disadvantage.

Of the two, Mrs. Smith had in her education cost her husband the most. One partner married above, the other below his station in life, and the wife of each had to accommodate herself to the situation of her husband.

The sleeping partners have in the last connection in business, proved such valuable auxiliaries that the firm of Smith & Brown may now count dollars with almost any Ingots on "change."

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MEcum, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834.

Old Pimento now buys his goods of Smith & Brown, who advertise to country tradesmen through the columns of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser; the Editor of which respectable print carries his goods higher than ever.

Boston, November, 1834.

Wanted to Hire,
FOR the ensuing year, a BLACK BOY, fifteen
or sixteen years of age.
Inquire at this Office.
January 2.

53—

WOOD wanted.
Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their sons riding in **WOOD**, are requested to send it forthwith to THE PRINTER.

Gentlemen's Vade Meum:
Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—
Turf